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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,849	11/17/2004	Mikael Jaatinen	2493-21	6264
23117 7590 03/28/2008 NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC 901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR ARLINGTON, VA 22203				
EXAMINER				
NICKERSON, JEFFREY L				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2142				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/511,849

**Applicant(s)**

JAATINEN, MIKAEL

**Examiner**

JEFFREY NICKERSON

**Art Unit**

2142

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SI/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This communication is in response to Application No. 10/511,849 filed nationally on 17 November 2004 and internationally on 28 February 2003. The amendment presented on 4 February 2008, which provides change to claims 1-24 and add claims 25-28, is hereby acknowledged. Claims 1-28 have been examined.

#### ***Specification***

2. The amendment presented on 4 February 2008 providing change to the abstract and specification is noted. All prior objections regarding the abstract and specification are hereby withdrawn.

#### ***Claim Objections***

3. The amendment presented on 4 February 2008 providing change to claims to correct informalities is noted. All prior objections regarding the claims are hereby withdrawn. However, a new objection is being made.

4. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

In this case, the newly added claims were misnumbered as claims 24-27 and have therefore been renumbered as claims 25-28.

***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments, filed 4 February 2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-24 under Winnett and Gudjonsson have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. Claims 1-7, 9-19, and 21-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa et al (US 6,327,353 B1), and further in view of Gudjonsson et al (US 6,564,261 B1) and Morriss (US 2002/0174248 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Fukuzawa teaches a method for providing a subscriber with an anonymous subscriber identity (Fukuzawa: abstract specifies a virtual telephone number), for use in an communications network having an originating party A (Fukuzawa: Figure 1, item 64a depicts a second subscriber terminal) and a terminating

party B (Fukuzawa: Figure 1, item 61a depicts a first subscriber terminal) connected to the network (Fukuzawa: Figure 2 depicts network), the method comprising:

the terminating party B requesting a temporary phone ID to be used as an anonymous subscriber identity from a dual anonymity server (Fukuzawa: Figure 1, item 10a depicts the "Apparatus for Permitting the Temporary Use of Phone No."; Fukuzawa: abstract specifies first subscriber requests virtual phone number from the unit);

the communication network reserving an anonymous temporary phone ID and associating the temporary phone ID with a regular subscriber identity of the terminating party B (Fukuzawa: Figures 3 and 4; abstract specifies mapping occurs between regular number and virtual; See also Figure 1, item 61a into item 11a; See also col 3, lines 38-50);

the dual anonymity server providing the anonymous temporary phone ID to the terminating party B (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 09-28 specify the virtual number is returned to subscriber; See also Figure 1, item 11a into item 61a);

the terminating party B announcing the received anonymous temporary phone ID to the originating party A (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 50-65 specify party B can inform parties of his virtual phone number);

the originating party A initiating, via the dual anonymity server, an anonymous communication path towards the anonymous temporary phone ID of the terminating party B (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 51-65);

the originating party A suppressing a subscriber identity of the originating party A in the communication path setup (Fukuzawa: col 14, lines 20-31 and col 3, lines 51-65

provide that the virtual phone number may be used for both incoming and outgoing anonymity, therefore providing that both parties could be using virtual telephone numbers and suppressing their identities);

the communication network establishing the anonymous communication path between the originating party A and the terminating party B for anonymous communication in the communications network, using the regular subscriber identity of the terminating party B associated with the anonymous temporary phone ID (Fukuzawa: col 3, lines 51-65).

Fukuzawa does not teach wherein the communications network is an IP based network, nor does Fukuzawa teach wherein the ID is a SIP address, nor does Fukuzawa teach wherein the ID is announced in an open forum to multiple parties in the open forum in addition to the originating party A and the terminating party B. Gudjonsson, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches wherein the communications network is an IP based network (Gudjonsson: abstract and col 2, lines 23-29; See also col 9, lines 8-22) and the phone ID is a SIP address (Gudjonsson: col 2, lines 23-29).

Gudjonsson does not teach wherein the ID is announced in an open forum to multiple parties in the open forum in addition to the originating party A and the terminating party B.

Morriss, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches wherein a user announces an ID in an open forum to multiple users (Morriss: [0049] specifies nicknames can be associated with user profiles and that contributors are displayed to other chat room members).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Gudjonsson for using SIP and an IP network and the teachings of Morriss for announcing IDs to multiple persons. The teachings of Gudjonsson and Morriss, when implemented in the Fukuzawa system, will allow one of ordinary skill in the art to complete anonymous calls over an IP network using SIP addresses and announcing the anonymous IDs to multiple participants in a chat room. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to utilize the teachings of Gudjonsson and Morriss in the Fukuzawa system in order to use widely recognized and compatible systems and protocols across multiple users.

Regarding claim 2, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via Internet (Gudjonsson: col 2, lines 22-29).

Regarding claim 3, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via an SMS interface (Gudjonsson: abstract).

Regarding claim 4, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via a WAP interface (Gudjonsson: col 7, lines 52-60).

Regarding claim 5, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address by dialing a number in the IP communications network (Gudjonsson: col 1, lines 23-29).

Regarding claim 6, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests the anonymous temporary SIP address via an email interface (Gudjonsson: col 1, lines 18-20).

Regarding claim 7, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B requests several anonymous temporary SIP addresses (Fukuzawa: col 13, lines 28-38).

Regarding claim 9, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B announces the anonymous received temporary SIP address in a restricted open forum (Morriss: [0025] specifies chat room members must be subscribers).

Regarding claim 10, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the restricted open forum includes the dual anonymity server (Morriss: [0048] specifies the chat room server receives contributor messages).



Regarding claim 11, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B terminates the anonymous temporary SIP address (Fukuzawa: Figure 6, col 6, lines 51-65 specify the user can change cancellation date and time).

Regarding claim 12, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the use of the anonymous temporary SIP address is disabled for a time period (Fukuzawa: Figure 6, col 6, lines 51-65 specify the user can change cancellation date and time).

Regarding claim 13, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 1 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 14, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 2 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 15, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 3 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 16, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 4 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 17, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 5 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 18, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 6 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 19, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 7 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 21, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 9 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 22, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 10 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 23, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 11 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 24, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 12 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

Regarding claim 27, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the dual anonymity server replaces the anonymous temporary SIP address with the terminating party B's regular subscriber identity (Fukuzawa: abstract, col 3, lines 51-65).

Regarding claim 28, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 27 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

8. Claims 8 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa et al (US 6,327,353 B1), Gudjonsson et al (US 6,564,261 B1) and Morriss (US 2002/0174248 A1), and in further view of Graziani (US 2001/0051982 A1).

Regarding claim 8, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches wherein the terminating party B announces the received temporary SIP address into an open forum (Morriss: [0049]). The Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system does not teach wherein the communication is over television signals.

Graziani, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches wherein the communication is in a television broadcast (Graziani: [0011]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Graziani for using a television signal for transmitting data. The teachings of Graziani, when implemented in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system, will enable one of ordinary skill in the art to participate in a chat room via television signals while using virtual SIP identifiers to setup phone calls. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to utilize the teachings of Graziani in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system in order to allow enable users with televisions to practice the system.

Regarding claim 20, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 8 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

9. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukuzawa et al (US 6,327,353 B1), Gudjonsson et al (US 6,564,261 B1) and Morriss (US 2002/0174248 A1), and in further view of Handley et al (RFC 2543, March 1999).

Regarding claim 25, the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system teaches registering with the dual anonymity server using SIP (see claim 1 rejection). The Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system does not explicitly teach using the SIP message REGISTER.

Handley, in a similar field of endeavor, teaches using the SIP message REGISTER (Handley: pgs 31-34, section 4.2.6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the teachings of Handley for using a SIP REGISTER message. The teachings of Handley, when implemented in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system, will allow one of ordinary skill in the art to abide with IETF standards. One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to utilize the teachings of Handley in the Fukuzawa/Gudjonsson/Morriss system in order to conform with industry and protocol standards.

Regarding claim 26, this arrangement claim comprises limitations corresponding to that of claim 25 and the same rationale of rejection is used, where applicable.

***Cited Pertinent Prior Art***

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Vilander (US 2003/0050051 A1) discloses a method for allocating temporary IP addresses in a telecommunications network.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEFFREY NICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-3631. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th, 8:30-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on 571-272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. N./  
Jeffrey Nickerson  
Examiner, Art Unit 2142

/Andrew Caldwell/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art  
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